

THE SOUTHERNER.
TARBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.
WM. A. HARRIS, WM. BIGGS,
EDITORS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1867.

The Radical Convention (so-called) met in Raleigh on Wednesday last, and after an exhibition of the most bitter, vindictive and malevolent spirit towards a large majority of the people of North Carolina, adjourned on Thursday night, thus relieving the Capital of the State from the deadly incubus resting upon it for two days.

It was the most disgraceful and disorderly political assembly ever congregated together before and the atrocious sentiments emitted by many of the speakers, both white and black, would better suit a pandemonium of lost spirits, than a convention called for the apparent purpose of discussing the political issues of the day. The presence of a few hitherto respectable white men but made the contrast more vivid, and the complete overthrow of their faint exertions in favor of moderate sentiments but displayed in more odious colors the devilish feelings actuating the great body of mean whites and negroes there assembled.

Not a redeeming act marked the whole course of the proceedings, and at the same time a blow has been struck at a speedy reconstruction which will require a long time to heal.

We have neither time nor inclination to notice at length the various propositions introduced, all tending to one common result, the complete annihilation of a white man's government, and the substitution of a debased, ignorant negro rule, but simply refer, as example, to the action taken upon the resolution introduced, opposing the confiscation of private property for political offences, which was voted down, and a substitute adopted, leaving the subject of confiscation in the hands of Congress. An exchange says, "the negroes—drunken with unholy and untenable ambition—were almost a unit, we understand, in behalf of confiscation, and though the bastard freemen were choked off by flank demonstrations, it was only done in the hope that the general idea, expressed in the shape of accepting the congressional plan, would operate as intimidating machinery with anti-republicans."

Much as we dislike to bring the issue before our people, we can no longer disregard the signs of the approaching storm, and the insolent overbearing disposition displayed by the negroes at Raleigh and elsewhere clearly foreshadow an absolute determination on their part to bring about as speedily as possible a war of races, and to meet this will call for the undivided exertions of the whites. Our moderation and forbearance has met with just such return as might have been expected from the base born minds of the negroes and any further concession to their insolent demands would be doing gross injustice to every Southern white man. We have not yet made up our minds to surrender the control of our local and State affairs to ignorant, prejudiced negroes, and believing this to be a white man's government, we think it absolutely necessary to form a white man's party with the issue distinctly drawn between the two, and while willing to accord all just rights and privileges to the colored race, we yet avow our determination to never willingly see them usurp the reins of government, for which they are so utterly unfit in every respect.

They have themselves forced the question upon us, in spite of every concession made by the Southern people in their favor, and blinded by their insatiable rage and prejudice, they are unwilling to accept any reasonable demands, but now wildly clamor for an absolute superiority in every respect over their late masters.

Let us accept the issue thus defiantly made, and casting aside all old feelings, only remember that we are contending for existence itself and that any lukewarmness or indifference on our part, but subjects us to a tyranny more odious than death itself.

The formation of secret leagues throughout the country but strengthens the belief that evil is intended by the blacks. If such is not the case, let the negroes so declare and state distinctly what measures will satisfy them and thus give the whites an opportunity to respond. We again warn the blacks of the dangers into which they are recklessly rushing, and bid them look well ere it is too late to avert the inevitable extermination of their entire race upon this continent.

Gen. Wade Hampton having been solicited, by a number of prominent citizens, for his views as to the duty of the people of South Carolina, in reference to its reorganization under the Military bills, replies in a long letter, urging against the injustice and unconstitutionality of the proposed measures. While anxious for restoration, he prefers the military rule to the profane and terms. He instances how recon-

stituents. He denies the right of Congress to interfere with the suffrage in the States, and counsels justice to the negroes, and is in favor of impartial suffrage. He advises the people to register, and to vote against a Convention.

We clip from his letter the following Extract, showing his views.

"It is scarcely necessary for me to say, entertaining the views I have expressed, I think it far preferable the State should remain in its present condition, under military rule, than that it should give its sanction to measures which we believe to be illegal, unconstitutional and ruinous. It is my honest and firm belief that the voluntary acceptance of these measures by our people would surely bring, not only to the South, but to the whole country, evils far greater than any we have yet suffered. The North, flushed with success, and drunk with power, may not be able to realize this fact; but as surely as the South falls a victim to irresponsible and unlicensed power, so surely will the North lose its liberties. Ruin to the South will react on the North, and if we crush the South, the North-ern people will see but the foreshadowing of their own certain doom. Recognize, as an established principle, the right of any political party that may be in the ascendancy to fix upon all who differ with them laws unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and we shall begin that downward career which will lead through confusion, anarchy and blood, to the certain overthrow of republican institutions and free government. Believing this, I regard it as the duty of every man, in the exercise of the right accorded to all by these military bills, to oppose their adoption by all lawful means. As the people have the privilege, then, of expressing either assent or dissent on this question, I advise them, earnestly, to record the latter as fully and solemnly as possible. Let every man register, and cast his vote against the Convention, since the question will be made on that issue."

AMNESTY.
By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The following proclamation was issued this morning by the President of the United States of America:

Whereas, in the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, the two Houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the government in any spirit of oppression nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the State, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as the objects should be accomplished that the war ought to cease; And whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, Anno Domini 1863, and on the 26th of March, Anno Domini 1864, did with the objects of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein specified and reserved; And whereas, the President of the United States, on the 29th day of May, Anno Domini 1865, issued a further proclamation, with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order and freedom might be established and the President did by the said last mentioned proclamation proclaim and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered in permanent preservation; And whereas, and by the said last mentioned proclamation of the 29th day of May, Anno Domini 1865, fourteen extensive clauses of persons therein specially described were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefit thereof; And whereas, the President of the United States, on the 24th day of April, Anno Domini 1866, issued a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was therefore to be so regarded; And whereas there now exist no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authorities, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed and have conformed, or it permitted to do so will conform to their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; And whereas, there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States which were involved in the late rebellion any general threat or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; And whereas, large standing armies, military occupation, martial military tribunals, and the suspension of the

be sustained or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling an invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; And whereas, a retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary confiscations, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisements, now, as always, could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people and national restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct and repress popular energy and national industry and enterprise; And whereas, for these reasons it is now deemed essential to the public welfare and to the more perfect restoration of constitutional law and order, that the said last mentioned proclamation, so as aforesaid issued, on the 29th day of May, Anno Domini 1865, should be modified and that the full and beneficial pardon conceded thereby, should be opened and further extended to a large number of the persons; who, by its aforesaid exception have been hitherto excluded from executive clemency;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, Anno Domini 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who directly or indirectly participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, but upon this condition, nevertheless, that every such person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation in the same manner and with the same effect as with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

The following persons and no others are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation, and of the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely:

1. The chief or pretended chief Executive officers, including the President and Vice President and all heads of departments of the pretended Confederate or rebel government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries; and all who held or pretended to hold, in the service of the said pretended Confederate government, a military rank or title above the grade of Brigadier General, or naval rank or title above that of Captain; and all who were, or pretended to be, Governors of States while maintaining, abetting, or subsidizing to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

2d. All persons who in any way treated others who as lawful prisoners of war persons who in any capacity were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States.

3d. All persons who, at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military or naval confinement, or custody or legally held to bail either before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged directly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith connected.

In testimony whereof I have signed my hand, and have caused the seal of the office of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LATE PROCLAMATION.
The President has directed that copies of his late proclamation be sent to all who have taken an oath to support the Constitution, so that they may know officially what is required of them according to that document.

He has also instructed the heads of the several Executive Departments to furnish each person holding an appointment in their respective departments, with an official copy of the proclamation of the 31st instant, with directions to observe strictly its requirements for an earnest support of the Constitution and a faithful execution of the laws which have been made pursuant thereto.

General Canby's First Order.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 10.—P. M.
General Canby has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 7, 1867.
GENERAL ORDERS,
NO. 85.

It being known that many persons subject to parole under the terms of the surrender of the insurgent forces have, since the 9th day of April, 1865, voluntarily exiled themselves from the States lately in rebellion, thereby evading obligations manfully assumed and faithfully observed by all others subject thereto, and have since returned to the United States, it is ordered that all such persons now resident or domiciled in who may hereafter become resident or domiciled within the limits of the Second Military District, the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, be required to give, within thirty days after the receipt of this order at the headquarters of the post or district in which they may be so resident or domiciled, the parole prescribed on the 9th day of April, 1865. The parole will be given in duplicate, one to be forwarded to District Headquarters for which the District is responsible.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL OF THE DISTRICT is authorized to issue this order.

By the District Commander:
J. B. CANBY.

Change of District Commanders—Orders.
HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5, 1867.
GENERAL ORDERS,
NO. 85.

I. In compliance with General Order No. 80, Headquarters of the Army, current series, the undersigned has been relieved of the command of the Second Military District by Brevet Major General Edward R. S. Canby.

II. The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to acknowledge the fidelity and zeal with which the officers and troops under his command have discharged their duties; and likewise to express his grateful sense of the diligence and zeal which have distinguished the Commanding Officers of Post and Officers of the Staff in the responsible positions they have filled.

III. Captain W. L. Jones, 38th Infantry, Aid de Camp, is hereby relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. D. E. SIKES, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5, 1867.
GENERAL ORDERS,
NO. 85.

I. Under the authority of the assignment announced in General Order No. 80, of the 26th ult., from the Headquarters of the Army, the undersigned assumes command of the Second Military District.

All existing orders and regulations are adopted and confirmed, and will be observed and enforced unless hereafter modified or revoked by proper authority.

II. The following officers are announced upon the staff of the Commanding General:
Second Lieutenant Louis V. Caziari, 11th U. S. Infantry, Aid de Camp.
First Lieutenant O. M. Mitchell, 4th U. S. Artillery, Aid de Camp.
Brevet Colonel E. W. Dennis, Major and Judge Advocate.

Major James P. Roy, 6th U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.
Brevet Captain H. E. Hazen, First Lieutenant 8th U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.
Brevet Major-General R. O. Tyler, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

Brevet Brigadier General W. W. Burns, Major and Commissary of Subsistence, Chief Commissary.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles Page, Surgeon, U. S. A., Medical Director.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Nichols, Major and Paymaster U. S. A., Disbursing Officer of Civil Fund.

Brevet Captain William Prince, First Lieutenant, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Chief Ordnance Officer.
Brevet Colonel E. W. Hinks, Lieutenant Colonel 40th U. S. Infantry, Provost Marshal General.

III. Temporarily and until further orders, the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General will be performed by Second Lieutenant Louis V. Caziari, Aid de Camp.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brig General and Bvt. Major General U. S. Army.

MORTALITY AMONG THE NEGROES.
NORTHERN PHILANTHROPIST, &c.—Speaking of the increase and decrease of population, suggests the idea that it would be in order to ask the Jacobin majority in Congress to institute inquiry as to the number of negroes who have died since they were taken under the care and protection of the Federal Government. I have heard the number estimated at half a million. Some contend that these figures are too high, others that they are too low. Now, as it is well known that no account was kept of the number of negroes who died, the only way in which the fact could be ascertained would be to have the census of the negro population of all the Southern States taken. That the mortality of the negro population was much larger after it was freed than before, even in times of epidemic, is a well settled fact. Major Plummer, who was for a time connected with the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, reported that among the negroes under his special care the mortality was thirty-four per cent, and that, too, when no fatal epidemic prevailed. Another government officer, whose duty it was to look after abandoned estates, reported that on two plantations in a neighboring parish, the mortality had exceeded one half the slave population, in less than two years after the Federal troops had invaded the State. The majority of these deaths were the result of neglect and want. They were not provided with the food to which they had been accustomed, and when attacked with disease, they did not receive proper care and attention. In plain English, they fell victims. —Chicago Times.

The old, long-haired, Plymouth Rock Puritans—uneasy in the reflection that their neighbors enjoyed religious opinions in opposition to their own—left "merry England" and established a colony in Holland. And here, simply because the old Dutch settlers would not abandon the religion of their fathers, which had been established for ages, the Puritans rolled up their eyes, gashed their teeth, shook the dust from their feet, and vanquished the land—for which act, we presume, the Dutch are still rejoicing. Finding it impossible to live peacefully with their European neighbors, these quarrelsome people turned their eyes westward, and beheld across the blue waters, the rising El Dorado. Thither they would go, and establish upon a firm basis the many advantages of their heretofore Utopia. And so they did in the language of a humorous writer, "Here they could not only enjoy their own religious opinions, but prevent other people from enjoying theirs." In their eyes, all persons who could not subscribe to their peculiar notions were "possessed" and the unfortunate victims suffered the penalty of wretchedness. The poor, peaceable, non-combative Quakers were duly strung up and burnt. The bigotry and intolerance of the Puritans could brook no such things as an honest difference of opinion.

In one month eighty-seven pounds of cotton, valued at three millions three hundred and sixty-seven pounds, was shipped from Bombay.

DESOLATION OF THE SOUTH.—CROPS AND CHOLERA.—A writer from New Orleans, speaking of the condition of the country south of Virginia, says: "There is literally no travel on the roads south of Richmond. I did not see one lady traveling on any of the roads between that city and Jackson, Mississippi. Though the crops are promising, the country generally is in a distressed condition. If you wish to see desolation and despair travel from Richmond to New Orleans."

I have read of the beauties of the Deserted Village, but this town goes beyond that. I feel as if I was monarch of all I surveyed. There are certainly very few here to dispute my proprietorship. It is the worst deserted town I ever saw. In the cars on the Jackson and Great Northern railroad they have the following notice handily done up in elegant new gilt frames: "Each passenger train is supplied with a medicine chest."

"Medicines can be had on application to the conductor."

Now, is not this enough to give one the cholera?

The Maine Election—Great Democratic Gains.
PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 10.
Chamberlain, Republican, was elected Governor yesterday by about 14,000 majority. The Democrats have lost their hold on the State. The Republican loss in Bath is 217. Bid deford gives a Democratic majority of 240 against 90 last year. The Democrats will gain representatives in some of the towns, but now enough to give them much power in the Legislature. In one hundred and nine towns, giving Chamberlain over 6,000 majority, there is a Democratic gain of more than 9,000 votes.

[The Republicans carried Maine last year by 27,687.]

DEBTS DUE FOR NEGROES.—Our readers will be interested in the decision of the court of Appeals at New York, in the case of Agnew vs. Babcock, just tried in the U. S. Court at Greenville, S. C., Judge Bryan presiding.

According to the ruling of this Honor in this case, debts created by the purchase of slaves are good and will be enforced by the Federal Court. The warranty of the negro, as a slave for life, will not alter the case, though he was emancipated by War; because this was an event unforeseen by the vendor, and for which he cannot be held responsible.

It is also decided that the separation of debts by the Confederate Government, and their payment to a Receiver, does not release the debtor from paying them to the creditor.

These are important points, and if they are sustained by the higher courts, as they will probably be, the effect upon personal liabilities will be extensive.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.—The following internal revenue has been made: A person who distills brandy from pure grape juice, or from pure apple cider, is to be taxed the same as one who distills it from molasses. The provision applying to grapes or apples. The provision applying to grapes or apples. The provision applying to grapes or apples.

THE "TAYLOR" COTTON GIN, MANUFACTURED BY W. G. CLEMENS, BROWN & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO E. T. TAYLOR & CO.) COLUMBUS, GEORGIA. Send your orders for the best Cotton Gin manufactured.

Osborne, Patterson & Co., Agents, Petersburg, Virginia. N. B.—Specimens on hand.

JOHN B. FULLER, 47 Bay Street, New York City, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN PORTABLE AND STATIONARY Steam Engines & Boilers, From 2 to 250 Horse Power.

NEW 30 BARRELL TURPENTINE STILL, EXTRA HEAVY BOTTOM. All Complete for Sale much below cost.

EVERY KIND OF Plantation Machinery, Engines, Horse Powers, Grist Mills, Agricultural Implements.

COTTON GINS AND COTTON PRESSES, THE BEST. McCarthy Gins Ever Made.

With the TAYLOR, EAGLE, BROWN, SOUTHERN, and the NEW CRAYEN Saw Gins, Cotton Presses, With Engine and Horse powers, and all supplied in store, for sale at the lowest rates, by J. B. FULLER, 47 BAY STREET, New York City. Sept. 12, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Cotton Gins, Cotton Gins. HORACE EMMERY & SON, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS THE AUTHORIZED Agent for the sale of H. L. Emery & Son's "Universal Cotton Gin and Condenser" Cotton Press and HOUSE FOUNTAIN, and all other articles that can be manufactured by them for Plantation purposes, in sections of this and other States South, Emery's Gin has no rival. It is the finest gin known and when well cared for produces superior lint, with fewer motes and less seed than any other in use. This quality of lint is an invaluable asset to the planter, as it is now getting to be well known that the India, Brazilian and Egyptian Cottons, are in consequence of new handling, gaining reputation they did not enjoy a few years back. The neglect of attention to clean picking and ginning cotton, was in a few years of closer observation or better judgment, do more towards breaking down this great agricultural pursuit at the South, than all other causes combined. It is already a well ascertained fact, that the finest specimens of Cotton exhibited in Liverpool during the past year, were from Egypt. Emery's Gin in the hands of a skillful and intelligent operator will turn out the cleanest Cotton of any other Gin in use, and cost less to keep it in repair than any other. It is only a fraction higher than ordinary gins. They are warranted when good care is used with them. Persons who wish to buy are requested to examine our list of Dealers' Store. R. NORFLEET, Agt., Sept. 1st, 1867.

I AM ALSO Agent for the sale of GRISWOLD'S KIDDS GINS. They are well known here, and all over the South, but little need be said in reference to them. Those who have used Griswold's lint, there is no other like it or so good, and those who have used Kid's, there is no other like it or so good. I have several Gins of both kinds on the way, and would be glad to get orders from others early, in order that they may reach customers in good time.

SEED WHEAT. I shall have in good time for planting several Hundred bushels of selected Seed Wheat of both the White and Red varieties. This wheat will not more than pay all the expense of getting it here.

I shall have GUANO of various kinds to put in the soil, and hope wheat and corn will be taken to prepare the land well, and for use in a such manner as to allow no water to stand on the field during winter.

Oyster Shell Lime. I have taken the Agency of a Lime Company, for the sale of Barre Oyster Shells which will be delivered in bags of 50 or 100 lbs. to the ton. This lime will be of the purest quality, and is the best for agricultural purposes. I have a large quantity of this lime on hand, and will be glad to get orders from others early, in order that they may reach customers in good time.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!! We will commence grinding WHEAT in a few days. We will be well at work by the 15th inst. We expect to receive a liberal share of the public patronage. We will sell our flour at prices for wheat, or will exchange Corn or Meal for it. R. NORFLEET & CO.

Corn & Meal. We will sell Corn and Meal to be paid for in Cotton of the first picking. It is now known that the Corn crop in New York and Baltimore, to act as the Agent to sell Cotton and other produce. I shall be pleased to see the Government of the United States, and make liberal advances in money also.

Cotton Consignments. Being authorized by several of the largest and best Cotton Companies in New York and Baltimore, to act as the Agent to sell Cotton and other produce. I shall be pleased to see the Government of the United States, and make liberal advances in money also.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Treasury Department. The Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of N. C. In consequence of information just received from the Treasury Department, that you are bound by law, to pay the State Taxes now due to the Public Treasury, prior to the 1st day of October next. Unless payment shall be made, I am imperatively bound, at the first Court which shall occur after the 1st day of October next, to move for judgment against the delinquents, for the full amount of taxes due, deducting nothing for commissions or insolvent claims, and adding thereon the costs of taxes supposed not to appear, in the lists transmitted by the Clerk.

W. H. CREEK, W. R. CAPEHART, C. CAPEHART. CHEEK, CAPEHART & CO., Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 35 Commerce Street, NORFOLK, VA.

A SUPPLY OF PURE Peruvian Guano and other Fertilizers, Rope, Bagging, Groceries and Liquors, kept constantly on hand. H. WISWALL & SON, Commission Merchants, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries & General Merchandise, MAIN STREET, WASHINGTON, N. C.

SMITH, ELLIOTT & CO., Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 12 Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va. PRODUCE and orders for Goods will receive prompt attention. Bagging and Rope furnished. Sept. 12, 49-Jan-93

NORFOLK. SEAL & NEWTON, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARIES, AND DEALERS IN Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, and Garden and Field Seeds. No. 17 East Main Street, Norfolk, Va. Special attention given to the orders of Druggists and Physicians, and quotations sent by return mail. Sept. 4, 49-Jan-93

THE NEW HOTEL. THE NEW HOTEL. THE ERECTION OF THIS BUILDING IS MOST IMPORTANT TO THE Public, but our first consideration is obviously to build up and restore those fallen and shattered human frames; and to advance this, we know of nothing more efficacious than THE FREE USE OF

Rockbridge Alum Water and Mass. We take pleasure in calling attention to the following extract of a letter from a reverend gentleman well known throughout this State: "I have attended this Spring every summer for the last five or six years, and have, during that time, witnessed many instances in which it has cured cases of liver complaint, dyspepsia, cancer, bronchitis, sore throat, together with scrofula and cutaneous affections, many of which have been pronounced by physicians incurable. I make no hesitation in saying that it is by far the most valuable water in this country. I sold myself the last several months of its virtue by transportation. I have used a barrel purchased of you, and have found it just as efficacious as when used at the Springs. CONELIUS THREE.

POWHEATAN COUNTY, Va., July 6th, 1851. SEAL & NEWTON, Sole Agents for Tide-Water, Va. Cases of one dozen bottles each at \$1.50. Sept. 4, 1867.

NO ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF SEAL & NEWTON'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF Pure Jamaica Ginger. It is made from the selected root, and we offer it as a grateful stimulant and emmenagogue, in cases of Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Cholera, &c. We do not hesitate to say there is not a better preparation of Ginger offered to the public than this. It is sold in bottles with adhesive labels, in glass or tin, and is of the stomach or bowels and delicate state of the digestive organs. A liberal discount to the trade. SEAL & NEWTON, 40-39.

MISCELLANEOUS. ROBINSON'S GREAT SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCUS! WILL EXHIBIT At Clarksville, Monday, Sept. 8th. Hiram Day, Tuesday, Sept. 9th. Washington, Thursday, Sept. 11th. Rocky Mount, Friday, Sept. 12th. Rocky Mount, Saturday, Sept. 13th. Rocky Mount, Sunday, Sept. 14th.

A. ROBINSON, Manager. CHAS. COVELL, Equestrian Instructor. DR. STEVENS, Treasurer. HIRAM DAY, Master of Circus. THE managers would respectfully state that in organizing this Circus Company, he has spared no time, labor or money, to make the present combination the most

BRILLIANT AND ATTRACTIVE ever presented to the patronage of the public. The Circus Company have contributed their choicest gens to this brilliant Constellation!

THIS GRAND ALLIANCE OF talent is organized upon a scale of unprecedented magnificence, and the extraordinary and varied performances of the great array of Foreign and Native Talent, will inaugurate a new era in amusements. The entertainments will be produced with a degree of originality and splendor never before attempted in this country.

Prominent among the leading members of the extensive Troupe, will be found the following names: Hiram Day, Clown and Humorist, the favorite son of Momus; the embodiment of Fun, Wit, Originality, and genuine Humor; and the holder of the best and most valuable "Laugh and grow fat."

MR. CHAS. COVELL, Clown and Character Equestrian, in his great act of PETE JENKINS. JAMES ROBINSON, in his great Cannon Ball act, and other eminent performers. Delancy & Long, the Greatest Gymnasts in the world. Harrie Jennings, the Great Two, Four and Six Horse Rider.

ADMISSION, — 75 CENTS. (Children under 10 years 50 cents. Separate Seats for colored people, 50 cents. To all parts of the Mammoth Pavilion. No Standing Room. Room for all. Afternoon and Evening. 2:30-10:00. 7 o'clock. Commences at 2:30 and 7 o'clock. G. L. P. L. H. T. N. General Business Act. Sept. 5. 40-21

N. M. LAWRENCE, General Agent & Commission Merchant. KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND the best brands of FLOUR and general assortment of Family Groceries. JUST BEHIND THE COURT HOUSE. Highest prices paid for Cotton, Bacon, Lard, &c. &c. Will furnish Bagging & Rope and supply all orders for Merchandise at small commissions. Call and see for yourselves. Sept. 5. 40-11

SPARTA BRIDGE. A T AUGUST TERM OF EDGECOMBE County Court, the undersigned were appointed Commissioners to let out the building of the Bridge at Sparta, upon the same conditions and stipulations, to be provided in relation to the Bridge at Tarboro. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that bids for the same will be received for one month from this date.

Apply to JAMES CARNEY, CHAS. JENKINS, CHAS. L. VINES, Commrs. Sept. 5. 40-11

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THE SOUTHERNER. TARBORO, NORTH CAROLINA. WM. A. HARRIS, WM. BIGGS, EDITORS. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1867. The Radical Convention (so-called) met in Raleigh on Wednesday last, and after an exhibition of the most bitter, vindictive and malevolent spirit towards a large majority of the people of North Carolina, adjourned on Thursday night, thus relieving the Capital of the State from the deadly incubus resting upon it for two days. It was the most disgraceful and disorderly political assembly ever congregated together before and the atrocious sentiments emitted by many of the speakers, both white and black, would better suit a pandemonium of lost spirits, than a convention called for the apparent purpose of discussing the political issues of the day. The presence of a few hitherto respectable white men but made the contrast more vivid, and the complete overthrow of their faint exertions in favor of moderate sentiments but displayed in more odious colors the devilish feelings actuating the great body of mean whites and negroes there assembled. Not a redeeming act marked the whole course of the proceedings, and at the same time a blow has been struck at a speedy reconstruction which will require a long time to heal. We have neither time nor inclination to notice at length the various propositions introduced, all tending to one common result, the complete annihilation of a white man's government, and the substitution of a debased, ignorant negro rule, but simply refer, as example, to the action taken upon the resolution introduced, opposing the confiscation of private property for political offences, which was voted down, and a substitute adopted, leaving the subject of confiscation in the hands of Congress. An exchange says, "the negroes—drunken with unholy and untenable ambition—were almost a unit, we understand, in behalf of confiscation, and though the bastard freemen were choked off by flank demonstrations, it was only done in the hope that the general idea, expressed in the shape of accepting the congressional plan, would operate as intimidating machinery with anti-republicans." Much as we dislike to bring the issue before our people, we can no longer disregard the signs of the approaching storm, and the insolent overbearing disposition displayed by the negroes at Raleigh and elsewhere clearly foreshadow an absolute determination on their part to bring about as speedily as possible a war of races, and to meet this will call for the undivided exertions of the whites. Our moderation and forbearance has met with just such return as might have been expected from the base born minds of the negroes and any further concession to their insolent demands would be doing gross injustice to every Southern white man. We have not yet made up our minds to surrender the control of our local and State affairs to ignorant, prejudiced negroes, and believing this to be a white man's government, we think it absolutely necessary to form a white man's party with the issue distinctly drawn between the two, and while willing to accord all just rights and privileges to the colored race, we yet avow our determination to never willingly see them usurp the reins of government, for which they are so utterly unfit in every respect. They have themselves forced the question upon us, in spite of every concession made by the Southern people in their favor, and blinded by their insatiable rage and prejudice, they are unwilling to accept any reasonable demands, but now wildly clamor for an absolute superiority in every respect over their late masters. Let us accept the issue thus defiantly made, and casting aside all old feelings, only remember that we are contending for existence itself and that any lukewarmness or indifference on our part, but subjects us to a tyranny more odious than death itself. The formation of secret leagues throughout the country but strengthens the belief that evil is intended by the blacks. If such is not the case, let the negroes so declare and state distinctly what measures will satisfy them and thus give the whites an opportunity to respond. We again warn the blacks of the dangers into which they are recklessly rushing, and bid them look well ere it is too late to avert the inevitable extermination of their entire race upon this continent. Gen. Wade Hampton having been solicited, by a number of prominent citizens, for his views as to the duty of the people of South Carolina, in reference to its reorganization under the Military bills, replies in a long letter, urging against the injustice and unconstitutionality of the proposed measures. While anxious for restoration, he prefers the military rule to the profane and terms. He instances how recon-